

Southern Rights.

It will be seen from the following paragraph, cut from the Boston Post, that Southern Rights are beginning to be felt, and that Massachusetts manufacturers are likely to be left alone in their glory. The business aspect of Massachusetts, if now appears, is opposed to abolition, and the lobby of the fanatics, when the Southern people exercise the right of making their purchases elsewhere. The Post thinks the Southern people should continue their patronage to Boston merchants for the purpose of sustaining them in the quarrel with their abolition neighbors. This is unquestionably good doctrine for that meridian—excellent! The quarrel has hitherto been between the Northern and Southern States. It has now become local.—And what made it so? First—The re-assertion of the principles and authority of the Constitution of the United States, through the medium of the fugitive slave law. And second—The assertion of the right of the Southern people to withdraw their patronage and dependence from those same merchants and abolitionists. The South can have no concern whatever in this quarrel. When Southern statesmen foretell what must come to pass, did those merchants step forward to heal the breach and reconcile our troubles? By no means! They were either man altogether, or contributing large portions of the profits of the Southern trade to foment the mischief. The warnings of the Southern statesmen were viewed as the false cries of the unfaithful shepherd boy, of "wolf," when none had appeared. They can now judge of the spirit of the Southern people; they have much yet to feel. The people of this country will never again be gulled into their former dependence on Northern importers and manufacturers. The Post should observe that it matters not to the Southern States, if the merchants and abolitionists make a Kilkenny cut-throat of it; and if we continue our patronage to the billiard-players, it will be all the same whether they continue the fight or make terms. It is very clear that the abolitionists wish to rob us of our slaves, and the merchants and manufacturers of the profits of their labor. We think, from the general spirit of our people, that the well disposed merchants and manufacturers of the North, who look to the South as the field for operations, would do better to come and plant themselves among us. We should not fear the fidelity of right-minded Northern men, who would come over from among the abolitionists and begin their respective branches of business with us. They could not fail of success. Nothing would more effectually quiet both North and South, than the production of a just equality of dependence and independence on each other. This would level down all cause of sectional jealousy. But we imagine that no considerations can ever again induce the Southern States to throw away the rich bounties with which they are blessed, to foster those who are so hostile to their institutions and rights. We are not yet released, it is true, but the work goes bravely on.—*Enquirer.*

The following is the article from the Boston Post:—
Two Thousand Packages of York Company's Goods are to be sold at auction in New York on Friday, by Haggerty Draper & Jones. There was a large sale of cotton goods there on Tuesday. Thus Boston and New England capital is adding to the business of New York, while the New York press and merchants are doing all they can to deter Southern traders from coming to Boston, by harping upon and exaggerating the abolition sentiment here. Our manufacturers not only return good for evil, but they overcome their great sympathy for our laborers and traders who would be benefited by the sale of these goods here.
The useless agitation of the slavery question by a fraction of people here, is doing the business portion of the Commonwealth great injury; but the free-soilers, abolitionists, &c., care nothing about consequences if they can only keep on their hobby. Our merchants, nearly all of whom are in favor of sustaining the compromise measures of the last Congress, are made the victims of conduct they condemn as heartily as any class of men in the Union; therefore, those citizens of other States who agree with them in sustaining the Union and discountenancing sectional animosities, instead of withdrawing from them, and discontinuing their business relations in Boston, should stand by them the closer and thus mutually strengthen each other in the patriotic effort to extinguish that demagogism and reckless fanaticism which hesitate at nothing to accomplish their purposes.

A Good Sign.—One of the best signs of the growing popularity of the Southern cause is that the political weather cocks, whose faces are always turned in the direction, the public breeze blows strongest, are all now turning towards the Southern Rights cause. They add no weight to the cause to be sure, but it is light substances which show the way the wind blows. All those who desire to assist in winning the victory, we admonish to come in amongst us quickly, there is no time to lose gentlemen and you will feel mean to come gadding along after the battle is fought and the victory won. We should be sorry to see you play the part of the cowardly husband who leaped up in the loft and let his wife kill the bear while he cried "lay on Nancy," and when his neighbors came in boasted that a "fine bear was killed." If you wish to take a hand with us, there is no time to lose; it is now or never, "strike or it will be too late." The bear is more than half killed don't be afraid, come up and hit him—don't stand there knocking your knees together, and your eyes leaping from their sockets, but bang away at the animal or you will lose your chance—you cowardly wretches! he can't hurt you he is down bleeding at a hundred mortal wounds; we give you our word, you shan't be hurt; come up and give him a lick.—*Yazoo Democrat.*

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.—A female correspondent of the "Newport Daily News," makes the suggestion that a number of specimens of American female beauty be sent to the World's Fair. Good! The girl lives in Columbus who will take the prize of beauty over all the world's fair.
The correspondent says:—
"I propose that the proper authorities issue a mandate to the effect that there be collected from each State one who is considered the fairest daughter of that State, thereby collecting a bevy of fair dames, which will, in my opinion, be the most interesting and wonderful of the American specimens, and those which will reflect most honor upon her people and institutions. Farther, that they be suitably equipped at the expense of the respective States which they represent, and be handsomely and appropriately maintained during their term of absence, by said States. That as the various crowned heads of Europe, together with the President of France, have chosen and engaged the most commodious and elegant establishments available for their residences during their stay in London, the United States should immediately dispatch a special Envoy, to secure the most luxurious establishment for the reception and accommodation of these American flowers."

INTEGRITY OF CHARACTER.—Who ever possessed it did not derive untold advantage from it? It is better than the gold of Ophir; it is of more value than diamonds and all precious stones. And yet every man may possess it. The poorest may have it, and no power can wrest it from them. To young men, we say with earnestness and emphasis, look at integrity of character with the blessings it confers, and imbibe such principles and pursue such a course, that its benefits may be yours. It is a prize so rich, that it will repay every sacrifice and every toil necessary to secure

it. Suppose a mercantile community could be found whose every individual was known and acknowledged to possess strict and uncompromising integrity; the representations of each one were in strict accordance with truth, his word as good as his bond! Such a community would have a monopoly of the trade, so far as they had the means of supplying the demand. "The tricks of trade," whatever may be their apparent advantages, impair confidence, and in the end injure those who practice far more than they benefit them. It is a short sighted, as well as guilty policy, to swerve, under any circumstances, from those great principles which are of universal and everlasting obligation. Let man maintain his integrity at all times, and he will be satisfied there is a blessing in it, and a blessing flowing from it, and a blessing all around it.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

The Deaf Wives.

The incident we are about to relate occurred some years since, in the Granite State, and as we abide beyond striking distance of the parties and their immediate friends, we shall be a little more free in our description of the circumstances than we otherwise should be.
Nathaniel Ela, or "Uncle Nat," as he was generally called, was the corpulent, rubicund, and jolly old landlord of the best hotel in the flourishing village of Dover, at the head of the Piscataqua, and was exceedingly fond of a bit of fun and frolic. He was also the owner of a large farm in New Durham, about twenty miles distant, the overseer of which was one Caleb Ricker, or "Boss Kale," as termed by the numerous hands under his control, and sufficiently waggish for all practical purposes of fun and frolic. Caleb, like a wise and prudent man, had a wife; and so had Uncle Nat, who was accustomed to visit his farm every month or two, to see how matters went on. On the occasion of one of these visits, the following dialogue occurred between Uncle Nat and Mistress Ricker.

"Mr. Ela," said the good lady, "why have you never brought Mrs. Ela out to see the farm, and pay us a visit?—I dare say she would be pleased to spend a day or two with us, and I would endeavor to render her stay as pleasant and comfortable as possible."

"Why, to tell you the truth, Mrs. Ricker," said Uncle Nat, "I have been thinking about it for some time, but then she is so very deaf as to render conversation with her extremely difficult—in fact it requires the greatest effort to make her hear anything that is said to her; and she is consequently very reluctant to mingle in the society of strangers."

"Never mind that," replied the importunate Mrs. Ricker, "I have a good strong voice, and if anybody can make her hear, I can."

"If you think so and will risk it," said Uncle Nat, "she shall accompany me on my next visit to the farm," and this having been agreed on, Uncle Nat left for the field, to acquaint Boss Kale with what had passed, and with the plan of future operations, touching the promised visit of his wife. It was finally settled, between the wretched wags that the fact that their wives could hear as well as anybody, should be kept a profound secret, until disclosed by a personal interview of the ladies themselves.

The next time Uncle Nat was about to visit the farm, he suggested to his wife that a ride into the country would be of service to her; that Mrs. Ricker, who had never seen her, was very anxious to receive a visit from her, and proposed that she should accompany him on that occasion. She readily consented, and they were soon on their journey. They had not, however, proceeded far, when Uncle Nat observed to her that he was sorry to inform her that Mrs. Ricker was extremely deaf, and she would be under the necessity of elevating her voice to the highest pitch, in order to converse with her. Mrs. Ela regretted the misfortune, but thought, as she had a pretty strong voice, she would be able to make her friend hear her.

In a few hours after Uncle Nat and his lady drove up to the door of his country mansion, and Boss Ricker, who had been previously informed of the time of Uncle Nat's intended arrival, was already waiting to help enjoy the fun that was to come of a meeting of the Dear Wives!—Mrs. Ricker, not expecting them at the time, happened to be engaged with her domestic duties in the kitchen; but, observing her visitors through the window, she flew to the glass to adjust her cap and put herself in the best trim to receive them, that the moment would allow. In the meantime, Boss Kale had ushered Uncle Nat and his lady into the parlor, by way of the front door, soon after which, Mrs. R. appeared in the presence of her guests.

"Mrs. Ricker, I will make you acquainted with Mrs. Ela," roared Uncle Nat in a voice of thunder. "How do you do, Madam," screamed Mrs. Ricker to Mrs. Ela, with her mouth close to the ear of the latter.

"Very well, I thank you," replied Mr. E. in a voice of corresponding elevation.

"How did you leave your family?" continued Mrs. R. in a voice quite up to the pitch of her first effort.

"All very well, I thank you—how's your family?" returned Mrs. E. in a key which called into requisition all the powers of her lungs.

In the meantime Uncle Nat and Boss Kale, who were consulted beyond the power of endurance, had quietly stolen out of the house and remained under the window, listening to the boisterous conversation of their deaf wives which was continued on the same elevated letter of the staff for some time, when Mrs. R. in the same ledger like key she had observed from the first, thus addressed her lady guest.

"What on earth are you hallowing to me for, I ain't deaf?"

"Ain't you indeed?" said Mrs. E., "but pray what are you hallowing at me for—I'm sure I'm not deaf?"

Each then came gradually down to their natural voices.

Curiosities of Newspaperdom.

T. P. Bonnehomme, esq., manager of the Museum of Rare Curiosities, and senior partner of the firm of Gull-um, Humbug & Co., is anxious to procure—
A map or two from the Boston Atlas,
A spare spar from the Baltimore Clipper,
Some chips from the N. Y. Post,
A sample of honey from the Boston Bee,
A signal from the Portsmouth Pilot,
Some peelings from the Stanton Spec-tator,
An ounce of quicksilver from the New York Mirror,
The drum on which the St. Louis Reville is beat.

The broad seal of the Boston Commonwealth, The axe used by the Democratic (North Carolina) Pioneer,
A feather plucked from the wing of the Memphis Eagle.

Some of the wire of the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph.

An answer to the Philadelphia Inquirer, A geological specimen of the N. Y. Globe.

One of the eyes of the Baltimore Argus, A piece of the fringe of the Palmetto State Banner, and various other things too numerous to mention.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—The Legislature of Iowa, recently passed a law prohibiting free negroes from entering the State, under severe penalty. A free member who did not like the law but knew its passage could not be prevented, suggested a compromise to his hunker brethren, with a view of conciliating his free soil comrades. It was, that the bill should be amended so that the law should take effect "from and after its publication in the Iowa

Free Democrat," a prominent free-soil paper. A majority of both Houses adopted the amendment without suspicion. When we add that the law has not yet taken effect, our readers will hardly need to be told the reason.
We are told that the editor of the Free Democrat was heard profanely to exclaim when the bill had passed, that he would see the Legislature in a place not set down in any of the geographies, before he would publish the law.

Fearn Springs, Miss. April 5, 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In accordance with a previous appointment, a large number of the citizens of Winston County, convened at Winstonville. The house was called to order, by Thomas Holmes, being called to the chair. Capt. W. G. Hudson, Secretary, Dr. James Smyth, then stated the object of the meeting in a very comprehensive and lucid manner, characterizing the true citizen of the South. On motion of Willis Kelly, J. C. Bates M. D. was requested to address the assembly. Dr. Bates in compliance with the motion, arose and addressed the meeting in a manner, energetic, patriotic, and in an eloquent and a southern like manner, after which the following Constitution with preamble and Resolutions were adopted.

CONSTITUTION. The object of the association is the protection of Southern rights.

Every citizen of the county who believes that serious aggressions have been committed by the Federal Government and by the mother States upon the rights of the Southern States, may become a member by signing his name to these articles.

The officers of the association shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members, all of whom shall, after the first election be chosen by a plurality of votes of the members present, on the first Monday of January, annually, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and shall perform the duties incident to their respective stations, and such other duties as they may be charged with, by resolutions of the association.

The minutes and papers of the association shall be carefully kept and filed by the Secretaries.

The funds of the association, raised by voluntary contribution, shall be kept and accounted for by the Treasurer, and disbursed under the authority of the Executive committee.

The corresponding Secretary shall forward to the central association at Jackson a list of the officers and names of all the members with their respective Post Offices, and monthly report, new admissions and resignations.

The association will hold regular meetings, on the first Saturday in every month at which some person will be appointed by the presiding officer, to deliver an address. Which was signed by Fifty-four members.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, controlled as it was by a dominant majority, at the first session of the thirty first Congress, regardless of the constitutional rights of the Slaveholding States, and reflecting the will of a Section, whose population is hostile in feelings and opposed in principle to a long established and cherished institution of the states of the South, affording an alarming evidence of the settled purpose on the part of said majority to destroy said institution and subvert the sovereign power of this and all other slaveholding States: Therefore be it—

1. Resolved, That the territories acquired by the States collectively, belong to the people of the several States, as common property.

2. Resolved, That the people of the several States have an equal and unbridled right to migrate to those territories with every species of property recognized by the constitution of the United States.

3. Resolved, That protection, by the General Government, is due to all the property, of all the citizens of all the States, equally and alike, in said territories. And no degrading discrimination in the degree or quality of the protection afforded, should be silently tolerated.

4. Resolved, That in consideration of the repeated violations of the compromise, by the North, we regard it as the duty of the southern people to patronize the labor and industry of our own people, to maintain our own Teachers, Schools, Colleges, Churches, and other institutions.

5. Resolved, That we never support, for any office of trust, profit or honor, any man who has not taken a decided stand against those odious bills recently enacted by congress, viz: the bill for the admission of California as a State with a clause in her constitution prohibiting Slavery: The Texas dismemberment bill, and a bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, which, if acquiesced in by the South, not only surrenders our rights guaranteed by the constitution, but paves the way for further outrages and oppressions.

6. Resolved, That we recommend to the people of Mississippi to suspend their old party issues and divisions, and unite until redress and security shall be obtained, and to know no party but the great southern party.

7. Resolved, That as southerners, we are proud of our ancestry, that we love the Union of '89, of which at present, there remains, but the shadow without the substance.

8. Resolved, That the young men of the South, in connection with the more advanced, are earnestly requested by this association to come boldly forth and array themselves under the banner of justice and the constitution.

9. Resolved, That compromises and remonstrances, having failed to check the onward march of fanaticism, our only safety now seems to be in State action. In support of which we pledge our united and utmost endeavors.

The following was submitted by Dr. James Smyth. Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of the association be tendered Dr. Bates for a pungent, forcible and patriotic address delivered on the present occasion. The Meeting adjourned.

THOS. HOLMES, Sen. Chm.

W. G. HUDSON, Sec'y.

A Dandy Translated.

The following is an abridgement of a sketch from the Spirit of the Times, the reading of which made us laugh all over—from heclaps to epidermis.—The parties had "tied up" their boat on a river's bank in one of the Southern States, and were drying their cloths, and smoking at a log fire.—Let Joe Merriweather's brother tell the story of the catastrophe that befel him:

"You recollect Mrs. Harris, brother Joe was allers a dressey sort of a chap; fond of brass buttons on his coat, and his flashiest kind of red neckerchiefs; and this time he had on a pair of buckskin breeches with straps under his boots. Well, when I was talking to him over the prospect for the next day, all of a sudden I thought the little feller was a gettin' uncommon tall; till I discovered that the buckskin breeches that was as wet as a young rooster in a spring rain, wurr beginnin' to smoke and drawn up kinder, an' were a lifting brother Joe off the ground!"

"Brother Joe," sez I 'you'er going up.'

"Brother Ton," sez he, 'I ain't a doin' anything' else."

And he scruched down mighty hard, but it warn't no use, far afore long he wurr a matter over some fifteen feet high up in the air!

"Merciful Powers!" interrupted the widow.

"Brother Joe!" sez I.

"I'm here!" sez he.

"Catch hold of the top of that are black-jack."

sez I.

"Talk," sez brother Joe.

He sorter leaned over and grabbed the aprin' like as maby you've seed a squirrel haul'n an elm switch of a June mornin'. But it warn't no use, far old woman, if you believe me, it gradually began to giv' way at the roots, and afore he'd got five feet higher, it jist slipped out'n the ground as easy as you'd pull up a spring redish.

"Brother Joe!" sez I again.

"I'm a listenin', sez he.

"Cut your straps!" sez I, for I seed it was his last chance.

"Talk," sez brother Joe.

He looked sorter reproachful like at me fur thus broacin' such a subject, but atter apparently considerin' awhile, he outs with his jack-knife, an' leamin' over sideways, made a rip at the sole of his left boot.

There was a considerable deal of crackin' for a minit or two, and then a crash sorter like as if a wagon load of cord-wood had broke down, an' the first thing I know'd the tother leg shot up like, and strated him, an' the last thing I seed of brother Joe, he was a whirlin' round like a half-sopped wheel with the rim off, away towards sundown."

SONG OF THE RAILROAD.

BY E. T. WOLFE.

Through the mold and through the clay,
Through the corn and through the hay,
By the margin of the lake,
On the river, through the brake,
Over the fields and dreary moor,
On we go with screech and roar!

Crashing! crashing!
Over ridges,
Gullies, bridges!
By the building rail—
And mill—
Highways,
By-ways,

Up low hill—
Jumping—bumping—
Rocking—roaring—
By the lonely hut and mansion,
By the ocean's wide expansion—
Now the factory chimneys smoke—
When the foundry bellows croak—
Dash along!

Slash along!
Crash along!
Flash along!
On! on! with a jump,
And a bump,
And a rump,

Here the fire-flea to its goal!
Over the aqueduct and log,
On we fly with a careless jog;
Every instant something new,
Every instant lust to go.

Now a tavern—now a steple—
Now a crowd of gaping people—
Now a hollow—now a bridge—
Now a cross-way—now a bridge—
Grumble—grumble—
Rattle—rattle—
Fretting—getting in a stew!

Church and sea, I, gaping people—
Quick as thought is lost to view!
Every thing that eye can survey,
Turns hurly burly, topsy-turvy!
Each passenger is dumfounded and shaken,
As he tries to make his taken.

By the furnace, past the forge,
Through the plain and mountain gorge,
Where the cathedral piers its head,
Where the temple silent dead!
Monuments amid the grass,
Flare like specters as you pass!

And a rumble—rattle—
Wash! where?—kiss!—he's left behind!
Rattle, rumble, all the day—
Thus we pass the hours away.

MAIRRED.—In Mobile, on the 31st ult., at the residence of Joseph Krebs, by the Rev. Mr. McGarahan, H. BALLENTYNE, one of the editors of the Tribune, and MISS JOSEPHINE E., daughter of the late Chasleston A. Henty, Esq.

In Troy, Pike county, Ala., on the 25th ult., by Esquire Rushing, MR. JOSEPH JONES, aged 92 years, to Mrs. ANN HILL, aged 62 years, both of Pike county.

The bride and bridegroom were both at church last Sunday, and looked as happy as could be.—May their days be long in the land.—*Troy Palladium.*

On the 3d. of March, at Watah city, MAW-KEE-KO-KEE-WAH-HAH-DAUCHY-KEW, esq., to Miss WEE-KEE-KAW, daughter of Maw-kee-hoo-shay-naw-zhee-kaw, all of Watah county, Minnesota.

The editor participated in the feast on this occasion, and was presented with the hind quarters of a fine dog.—*St. Paul's Free Democrat.*

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County.

(Circuit Court, March 26, 1851.)

BILL FOR DIVORCE.

CARTER ROANE, Plaintiff, by his Solicitor, and it MATILDA ROANE, appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is a non-resident of this State. It is ordered by the Court that this cause be set down for hearing on the facts charged in the Bill, at the next term of this Court, to be held on the third Monday of September, 1851; and it is further ordered that a copy of said order be published for three months, weekly, in the Southern Standard, a newspaper published in the town of Columbus, said State.

A true copy from the Minutes.

Wm. P. G. Jno. F. Jack Solicitors for Complainant.

April 19, 1851.

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County.

(Circuit Court, March 26, 1851.)

BILL FOR DIVORCE.

JOHN SITTON, Plaintiff, by his Solicitor, and it DELLIAN SITTON, appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that said petition be set for hearing at the next term of this Court to be held on the third Monday of September, 1851, on the facts therein charged, and order be published once a week for the space of three months in the Southern Standard, a public newspaper published in this State. A true copy from the Minutes.

A. E. LOVE, Clerk.

Harrison & Mathews Sol. for Complainant.

April 19, 1851.

PROSPECTUS.

OF an original volume of Letters and Miscellaneous in Prose, Rhyme and blank Verse; by a lady of the South. Said Letters and Miscellaneous to contain from three to four hundred pages octavo; and bearing accents in transportation to be delivered by the 1st of January, 1852.

(TERMS.)—Bound "plain and neat" one dollar per copy. (Finer if paid in advance.)

Five, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Extra fine, one dollar and fifty cents.

Apply at the UNION HALL, Jackson, Mississippi. N. B.—The author being entirely dependent on her own exertions, and having no other mode of publication; and wanting alike the pecuniary means, natural economy, and physical ability to travel in quest of subscribers; hereby offers a copy of LETTERS AND MISCELLANEOUS "extra fine," to any person who shall forward (free of cost the names or equivalents of twenty-five subscribers, to Mrs. Louise Elenjoy, Canton, Miss., between this and the first of May next; and the same to the editor giving notice and Prospectus, a conspicuous insertion.

For fifty subscribers, a presentation copy, and RISING YOUNG MEN a modern tale by the same author.

Guardian's Notice.

THE undersigned, guardian of Elizabeth A. Henry, C. and George R. Lawrence, minor heirs of John Lawrence deceased, also of James Lawrence, (lunatic) will, at the April term, 1851, of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, present his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said several guardianships; when all persons interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GABRIEL FRANKS, Guardian &c.

March 15, 1851.

The Fine Steamer, Hewitt.

WILL run regularly to Columbus the

Plan of Scholarship Adopted for the Baptist College at Pontotoc, Miss.

1st. Permanent Scholarship, Price \$500. This entitles the holder of the certificate to receive instruction in any College Class which she may enter. This right is perpetual, and may be transferred by a transfer of the certificate.

2d. Family Scholarship, Price \$250. This entitles the person for whose benefit it is purchased and who may be designated by name in the certificate to obtain for any or all of his or her daughters or step-daughters instruction in any college class which they may be duly prepared to enter.

3d. Individual Scholarship, Price \$150. This entitles the individual for whose benefit it is purchased, and who must be designated by name in the certificate, to receive instruction in any college class which she may be duly prepared to enter.

4th. Clarity Scholarship, Price \$50. This entitles the individual for whose benefit it is purchased, and who must be designated by name in the certificate, to receive instruction in any college class which she may be duly prepared to enter provided she may be recommended by the church or association of individuals by whom her certificate is purchased.

5th. Minister Scholarship, Free. The daughters of all ministers of the gospel of all denominations, shall be entitled to receive instruction in any college class which they may be prepared to enter, provided their parents respectively are in indigent circumstances, or are not amply able to bear the requisite expense at the usual rates.

6th. Young ladies admitted upon scholarship, are exempt from the payment of tuition fees; but not for room rent or other expenses. They are subject to college rules as other students, and when legally expelled their right of scholarship becomes forfeited, and except in permanent and charity scholarships no substitute for the offending individual is admitted.

7th. The right of instruction secured by scholarships extends only to the college classes proper, and not to the class or classes assigned to the preparatory department.

Form of the certificate for permanent scholarships to be varied to suit other cases.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

County,

Baptist Female College, Pontotoc.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that Miss

having been duly paid, is entitled to receive instruction in any class in the above named college, which she may be prepared to enter. The right herein granted begins from this date, and inures to the benefit of her and her legal transferees in perpetuity—according to the intent and meaning of the 1st, 6th and 7th articles of said college, on the subject of scholarships. Witness my hand and seal this the day of A. D. 18

[L. S.] Agent.

INDIVIDUAL CERTIFICATE.

Baptist Female College, Pontotoc, Miss.

To all whom it may concern, Be it known that Miss

being properly recommended, and the requisite fees having been paid, is entitled to receive instruction in any college class in the above institution that she may be prepared to enter. The privilege herein granted begins at this date, and continues according to the intent and meaning of the 2d, 6th and 7th articles of the regulations of said institution on the subject of scholarship. Witness my hand and seal this the day of A. D. 18

[L. S.] Agent.

CHARITY CERTIFICATE.

Baptist Female College, Pontotoc, Miss.

To all whom it may concern, Be it known that Miss

being properly recommended, and the requisite fees having been paid, is entitled to receive instruction in any college class in the above institution that she may be prepared to enter. The privilege herein granted begins at this date, and continues according to the intent and meaning of the 2d, 6th and 7th articles of the regulations of said college upon the subject of scholarships. Witness my hand and seal this the day of A. A. 18

[L. S.] Agent.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) We are authorized to announce John L. Guion as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this State. Election in November.

(2) We are authorized to announce Wm. H. H. Patterson as a candidate for Sheriff of Lowndes county. Election in November next. Printer's fee paid.

(3) A. E. Love is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lowndes County. Election November next.

(4) We are authorized to announce Daniel Williams as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Clerk of Lowndes county. Election in November next.

(5) We are authorized to announce John W. Adams as a candidate for Assessor of Lowndes county at the ensuing election.

New, Cheap, and Elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving at their Store, on Main street, between the stores of Hale & Murdoch and J. J. Sherman & Co., an extensive and general assortment of

FANC